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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1917

Giants Tie Up World Series, Kauff Starring

New York Centre Fielder
Drives Out Two Timely
Home Runs

Schupp Displays Skill
On Pitching Mound

McGraw's Men Thrill Host
of Fans by Brilliant
Play

By Grantland Rice

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Here and there in this shell-shattered, gore-drenched, embittered and embattled universe an old-fashioned dream has a way of coming true.

Where other men have dreamed of fame or power or wealth, or maybe the Victoria Cross for distinguished service on the battlefield, Benny Kauff has limited his highly modest dream to driving out a home run in a world series contest while 25,000 of his friends cheered his merry canter from base to base.

To-day Benny's rose-tinted dream broke out in two separate and distinct places; for the chunky, hard working little Giant broke all past records by crashing out two home runs in one game, thereby shattering the White Sox defence and lifting the Giants up neck and neck with their rivals from the West.

Two Mighty Wallopes

By virtue of Kauff's two mighty wallopes to centre and to right for the four-base route and the dashing ride of Ferdinand Schupp the Giants crushed the White Sox, 5 to 0, and to-day are favored to win a series where three days ago they were rolling down hill like a barrel loaded with lead.

There are certain dynamic temperaments, which, like gunpowder and nitroglycerine, can be pressed just so far. At this point the moment is about right to get out from under, while the getting is good. Mr. Kauff apparently has one of these highly explosive temperaments. For three games he had been the most distinguished goat of the series, the King Goat of all hollow-horned ruminants who are wont to wander far from home.

Thirteen times he had come to bat without a hit. They had him baffled and brooding, blighted, lunced and bereft. The harder he lunged and lashed the easier they nailed him on an infield grounder or an outfield fly.

It was upon Benny's fourteenth appearance at the plate in the fourth game of the Big Show that the tide of fortune suddenly veered his way. Ferd Schupp and Red Urban Faber for the inners, and Kauff, pitching with steady and telling effect. There were two Giants out in the fourth when Benny came to bat. Giant supporters still gave him encouraging cheer, while Chicago roots continued to emit the old raspberry cheer. Five seconds later Benny had swung and Hal Felsch, in deep centre, after one wavering look, had swerved back at top speed toward the fence. The drive, although fairly high in the air, dropped far beyond Felsch's reach.

The big crowd, suddenly lifted to its collective feet, had its copy of the watch. One wave Kauff dashed madly around the bases on his way to third. The other was Hal Felsch juggling the elusive missile in the flower patch against the fence.

Hal Juggles Ball

Had tried the single and the double, had headed the ball as coyly and as gingerly as if it had been a hand grenade loaded to the brim. By the time his third grab for the ball had been successful Kauff was rounding third on his way to home fame and a fifty-dollar Liberty Bond that was justly earned.

For by this long-distance wallop Benny had hammered the shackles of bondage from the Giants and made them free men, entitled to health, happiness and the pursuit of the winner's end.

With this blow packed away, Benny arrived in the hall as coyly and as gingerly as if it had been a hand grenade loaded to the brim. By the time his third grab for the ball had been successful Kauff was rounding third on his way to home fame and a fifty-dollar Liberty Bond that was justly earned.

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Ferd's Fast Curve

Schupp, taking his time and working each man with consummate care, fed the White Sox sluggers this fast curve until the eighth. In only one inning, the fifth, were they able to bunch two hits, and here a snappy double play tipped that star off the field. Schupp edged Jackson and Weaver, freeing of the Sox's main sluggers, three from the clammy hollow of his well-known paw.

Eddie Collins struck him for a double, but it was this hit which helped

Harbor Tie-Up Threatened by Tugboat Men

Work of U. S. Transport
Service May Be Para-
lyzed November 1

The Marine Workers' Affiliation of the Port of New York, a union amalgamation dominating all labor employed in water transportation in this harbor, made demands yesterday upon the owners of tugboats, steam lighters and barges which if not granted before November 1 will result in paralyzing of traffic and virtually close the port.

There are now in service in this port 400 tugs, 100 steam lighters and 800 barges, manned by about 5,200 men. The carrying out of such a threat by the affiliation would mean that the transport service of the United States here, which is working night and day to get men and supplies to France, would become paralyzed, along with all other shipping operations.

Operators Will Fight

The tugboat operators have decided to make no concessions. They declare that they cannot afford to meet the demands of the men, and that they are prepared to let their vessels remain idle in the docks.

Unless the Federal government takes a hand in the adjustment of the situation, it seems likely that the entire harbor may remain throttled indefinitely.

Over 30 per cent of all tugs, barges and steam lighters are now engaged under contract with the United States Transport Service, and the owners have filed bonds guaranteeing that their craft will be ready at all times and for all periods of service needed by the government. If the masters, engineers, deckhands, firemen, cooks and boatmen make good their threat to quit work, the boat owners have decided to take no initiative, even though they are obligated by government contracts.

They expect that the federal government will order them to resume service, and they will reply that they will gladly do so if the government will give a similar order to their deserting crews.

In their ultimatum the Marine Workers' Affiliation has said nothing about striking. They simply say that if the owners do not respond to their demand their resignations will take effect at 6 a. m. on November 1, 1917, or at the change of watches.

Licenses Are a Factor

It is said that the masters, mates and pilots and the engineers are jealous of their government certificates, which give them the right to ply their trade in New York and adjacent waters, and that any threat to strike at this time when the government needs their services might invalidate their certificates.

According to the tugboat owners the pay of masters of tugs and lighters has been raised voluntarily \$5 a month since June 1, and engineers have been raised from \$90 to \$120 within the last six months.

"The masters and engineers of our service," said the head of a prominent towing company yesterday, "are a fine lot of men, and it is my opinion they are content with their treatment. There is a sinister force of labor working upon them, however, and I fear they have been compelled to submit to it. We made a survey recently and found that of the crews of 163 tugboats in this harbor only nine men were members of a union."

Raemaekers About

To Quit Hearst; Some

Cartoons Suppressed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Louis Raemaekers, the famous Dutch cartoonist who has been employed by the Hearst newspapers, is about to divorce himself from that organization. Differences of opinion regarding the subject matter of his cartoons are said to have been chronic. Recently the misunderstanding was made acute by changes in titles and the suppression of some drawings.

There was friction between Raemaekers and the Hearst organization almost from the beginning. The original agreement provided that the cartoons were to be run as submitted, and that the captions should not be changed. But captions were changed repeatedly. In one instance it was done so hurriedly as to show on the printed newspaper page. There were rumors that Raemaekers would retire on the ground that his contract had been broken, and this was about to happen, in fact, when, several weeks ago, a new agreement was drawn up. It was more binding in its terms than the first. Apparently it did not hold any better.

There was some surprise that Raemaekers should have accepted a contract with the Hearst papers in the first place. He explained it by saying that he regarded himself as missionary to the editors as well as to the readers of those papers. His work, he believed, would be more startling and more effective in the Hearst publications than in newspapers that were already pro-Ally.

Teuton Diplomats
From Orient Brought
To United States

A PACIFIC PORT, Oct. 11.—The Dutch steamer ORANTJE arrived from the Orient to-day with a large number of German and Austrian diplomats aboard. Government officials, headed by Secret Service men, boarded the vessel. The passengers were allowed to land, and all information was withheld. None of the passengers was permitted to leave the steamer.

It is presumed that the German and Austrian diplomats are those recently expelled from Siam

Indict Papen In Plot to Blow Up Lusitania

Eighteen Others Accused
of Conspiracy Fore-
stalled by U-Boat

German Embassy
Had Bomb Factory

Rintelen Was Chief Worker
in Hoboken Death
Plant

Evidence tending to show that the German Embassy was concerned in a plot to destroy the Lusitania with bombs in case the U-boats missed her was produced before a grand jury yesterday by James W. Osborne, jr., Assistant United States Attorney. It resulted in the indictment of Captain Franz von Papen, former naval attaché of the German Embassy, and eighteen others.

The indictments followed the arrest on Wednesday night of Eugene Reister, a naturalized citizen of German birth; Joseph Zeffert, alias "Peter the Jew," and Walter Uhde, a subject of Germany, charged with conspiring to destroy Allied ships at this port before America entered the war. The three, who were taken by Detective Lieutenant George Barnitz and other members of the police bomb squad, are among those indicted.

Others are Captain Franz Rintelen, Captain Sternburg, Dr. Walter Scheele, Dr. Karl Schimmel, Captain Otto Wolpert and Captain Eno Bode.

Rintelen Already Convicted

Rintelen is serving a sentence of two years for the part he played in another ship sinking plot. He is reputed to be a relative of the Kaiser, and, according to Mr. Osborne, held an important post among the plotters against the Lusitania's safety. Sternburg was Rintelen's right hand man and is believed to have escaped to Germany. Von Papen returned to Germany after he was dismissed from America.

Scheele ran a bomb factory in Hoboken which was maintained by the German Foreign Office. He fled to Mexico a year ago. Schimmel was a German spy who had an office at 51 Chambers Street. Wolpert was superintendent of the German-owned Atlas Steamship Line. Bode was pier superintendent of the Hamburg-American line, many of whose employees have been indicted as spies and plotters.

Captain Tunney, of Police Headquarters, said that the first meeting of the conspirators was in the office of Dr. Schimmel. He said that after the sinking of the Lusitania by a U-boat, Martin Isen, one of the editors of "The German Herald," called on Schimmel. Schimmel, Tunney declares, told him, tore his hair as he talked of the torpedoing of the Lusitania, saying:

"And all my work is gone for nothing. I had placed nine cigars (five bombs) on the Lusitania. They were timed to explode when she was off the Irish coast. And now they have torpedoed the Lusitania."

Embassy Knew of Plot

Captain Tunney and the detectives who worked with him on the case said yesterday that the evidence in their possession showed that the German Embassy knew of the plot, and that it seemed that the German U-boat captain who sank the Lusitania did so not knowing it was already marked for destruction by Captain Franz von Papen and his co-conspirators in this country.

Isen last night issued a statement saying that Schimmel did not tell him he had placed the five bombs on board the Lusitania. Isen's explanation, in part, follows:

"After the Lusitania was torpedoed Schimmel told me that she had nine 'cigars' on board. He told it in such a way that I could not suspect him of being implicated in the matter. I took his words as nothing more than boasting. He referred to the bombs, however, as 'cigars.' I asked him how he had come to knowing about the plot to destroy the Lusitania, for I believed he had merely heard the story; he said: 'Well, I know.'"

Enemy Aliens

(From an official report to Congress September 20)

The many thousand aliens and sympathizers in all walks of life are in a position to gather accurate data as to financial and industrial conditions, the type and production of munitions of war, guns, aircraft, etc., in the United States, as well as the state of public opinion with respect to the war.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Until a few weeks ago the Pierce-Arrow Motor Company, which is working on war orders, employed enemy aliens, believing, as many manufacturers do, that they were safe, and that, even if they were not safe, they could be watched. It has just been learned that several of these enemy aliens practised sabotage on the machinery in the Pierce-Arrow plant. Afterward they were interned.

Only 7 Per Cent of Loan Subscribed



HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE TO GET THE KAISER—



IF THEY DID BUSINESS IN THE TRENCHES THE WAY WE DO AT HOME?

\$325,465,000 Reported in Bond Sales Throughout Nation; "Hardest Kind of Work" Is Needed to Make Issue Success; Plea Made for More Small Subscriptions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Less than 7 per cent of the \$5,000,000,000 which the government hopes to obtain in subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan had been subscribed at the close of business last night.

Treasury officials made public the actual subscription figures to-night. The total is \$325,465,000. This figure includes every dollar reported to the Reserve banks from every section of the United States. In one Reserve district, however, Minneapolis, no figures were reported.

"While a very large number of incorporated banks and trust companies throughout the country have not yet reported any subscriptions to the Federal Reserve banks," reads the Treasury Department's announcement, "and while the Liberty Loan committees have unofficially reported a number of large subscriptions which have not yet been formally filed, even making due allowance for these unreported amounts, the subscriptions thus far received indicate the necessity for the hardest kind of work on the part of the whole country for the balance of the campaign."

"The Secretary of the Treasury has requested subscriptions to an amount of \$5,000,000,000 in order that allocations might be made up to \$4,000,000,000."

"There are twenty-four business days during the campaign period, and in order to obtain subscriptions of \$5,000,000,000 the average daily subscriptions must amount to more than \$208,000,000, whereas up to date the average has been only about \$36,000,000."

Every One Must Aid

"It is particularly important to impress upon the people of the country

essential to the Allies as a restriction on the German munition manufacture. Iron ore goes to the Central Powers by way of Sweden, and it has been rumored that the falling supply of copper in Germany has been partially made up by shipments through Holland.

Dutch Say U. S. Coal Rules Cut Off Colonies

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11.—The Foreign Office to-day issued a communication announcing that, according to a dispatch received from The Netherlands Minister at Washington, the American government had decided to refuse coal bunkering facilities to vessels bound for countries bordering on Germany.

The communication adds that unless the Washington government especially sanctions shipments to Holland, sea traffic between Holland and her colonies will become impossible, inasmuch as bunker coal also is unobtainable from South Africa.

German Mutiny Backed By Large Faction in Navy

Restored Alsace
Again Demanded
By Lloyd George

Premier Says Kuehlmann's Statement Will Prolong War

(By The Associated Press)
LONDON, Oct. 11.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing a delegation of insurance committees, who called to-day to urge a readjustment of health insurance and the establishment of a ministry of health, declared that all the nation's thoughts and energies were taken up by the terrible demands made in defence of liberty and freedom. He wished he could see the end, but the task which the nation had taken in hand must be accomplished. He could not think of any statement more calculated to prolong the war than the assertion of the German Foreign Secretary, Von Kuehlmann, that Germany would never contemplate the making of concessions to France respecting Alsace-Lorraine.

However long the war lasted, said the Prime Minister, England intended to stand by her gallant ally, France, until she redeemed her oppressed children from the degradation of a foreign yoke. This meant that the country must husband its resources, and, when demands were put forward for improvements here and there, his answer was: "Concentrate upon victory."

For the moment, every claim upon the Exchequer must be considered in the light of the terrible possibilities of the war, and when the war was over, in a freer, happier atmosphere, the country could begin to rebuild, reconstruct and regenerate.

Addressing a war aims meeting at Liverpool to-night, former Premier Asquith referred to recent declarations by German statesmen and writers, and said that his previously expressed skepticism regarding the Reichstag's peace resolution was justified by the event, for the German parties had been squabbling ever since with infinite acrimony concerning its orthodox interpretation, and confusion had become worse confounded with the publication of the Chancellor's reply to the Papal note.

Doubtless, said Mr. Asquith, in both Germany and Austria, there was a widespread and genuine desire for peace, and in the Reichstag itself, slender as were its powers and divided its counsels, there were indications of a growing spirit of revolt against the Government methods.

Mr. Asquith referred to the speech of the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, respecting Alsace-Lorraine, and said:

"German diplomacy is not celebrated for definiteness, but even in its annals it will be difficult to find a more clumsy or more transparent manoeuvre than this ill-considered attempt to sow discord among ourselves and our French allies. In the Reichstag, however, the Belgian question to a secondary position."

"I have formerly asked whether Germany was ready to restore Belgium to the Allies, but I have received no answer, and von Kuehlmann, who can be hoisterously definite and precise concerning Belgium, remains unbroken but significant silence."

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Kaiser Visits Sofia;
Big Reception Planned

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The German Emperor has arrived at Sofia, according to a Central News dispatch from that city.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Extensive preparations are being made in Sofia, Bulgaria, to entertain the German Emperor during his forthcoming visit. It will be the Emperor's first visit to Sofia and the Burgomaster has issued a proclamation inviting the population to participate in the reception.

A dispatch from Amsterdam Wednesday said that German Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann would proceed at an early date to Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople. It was said that his mission had important political and peace significance. There have been no reports within the last few days that the German Emperor was to go to Sofia, he having returned from Rumania only a short time ago.

Germany's Action Natural

It was quite natural that Capelle should saddle most of the responsibility for this uprising on the shoulders of the Independent Socialists. Haase, leader of the Socialist minority, who, together with Dittmann and Voghter, was accused by the Minister of Marine of being involved in the mutiny plot, has consistently rejected the votes of credit before the Reichstag, in accordance with his declaration of August 4, 1914. He, with Liebknecht, Ruehle and Teling, has held that even a defensive war by Germany was wrong, and naturally has done everything possible to bring peace.

Last February the Socialist majority, of which Scheidemann is the leader, excommunicated the minority, and in April the latter constituted themselves an independent party. Although all the German Socialists in the Reichstag, numbering 110 members, advocate drastic internal reforms, they differ on questions of peace terms. The move in which the President drew the line carefully between these two groups put into the minds of the German people the germ which later developed into a serious mutiny.

In the view is taken in some quarters here that the disclosures about the revolt were made merely to strengthen the hand of the government and to discredit the Socialists involved in the plot. But it is impossible to explain why the revolution itself, which is

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—One of the six glass stoppered bottles—A-1